tee, with pillions of dollars at its command, will not fonste enough to pay their party's poil tax in Virginia; and it is equally as nonsensual to suppose the Readjuster Republicans will vote the Readjuster Democratic tecket when their taxes are paid by Republicans.

Already the Republican delegates to the 17th of July Convention are making Republican specenes and organizing Garfield clubs. It is very bad, but true, that the inflications at present are for Garneld and Arthur carrying the electoral vote of Virginia. Whilst we hear of none of the 61.000 Debt payers who who will vote the July tecket, because they cannot without compromising their principles, we hear of hundreds of the 60.000 Readjusters who, besides the Republicans who will vote for Garfield, will vote the May ticket, because it is entirely void of State politics and does not in any way compromise their readjustment principles. Therefore we put it in this way—very bad, but we bedieve it to be true—Garfield will lead the field in Virginia, the regular Democratic ticket last.

REPUBLICANS IN GEORGIA. A TALK WITH JOHN E. BRYANT-THE ORGANIZATION

COUNT-WHAT IS NEEDED AND WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Colonel John E. Bryant, a prominent Georgia Republican living at Atlanta, is at present in New York upon a flying visit. Mr. Bryant has from 1876 up to the inning of the present campaign, been the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and has always taken a leading part in the politics of Georgia. A TRIB UNE reporter recently called upon Mr. Bryant at his hotel, and the following conversation took place. " What position does the Republican party occupy in

Georgia ?" inquired the reporter.

The Republican party was organized in Georgia in 1867, and candidates have been nominated and supported at every election for State officers from that time to this. The State Convention, which met at Atlanta in April last, was a large and able gathering, and most of the counties in the State were represented by influen tial men. The Republicans elected their State ficket in the spring of 1868, but in the Presidential campaign that year the Ku Klux Klan was organized, and by violence and fraud the Democrats carried the State by 45,000 majority. The Republicans were of course somewhat discouraged, but they determined not vabanden their organization, and in 1872 they polled 66,550 votes, as they were counted by the Democrats; nd 50,446 in 1876. The party in Georgia has as brave leaders as can be found in any State.

"Will the Republicans make a vigorous canvass in this campa gn ?" asked the reporter.

inate a candidate for Governor, candidates for Congress for the different districts. Presidential electors, and, in fact, to make as vigorous a canvass as possible." "Is your organization throughout the State complete?"

"Thoroughly; and it extends into all the counties in the State."

" It all depends upon the count, and whether Republidation being exercised on the part of the Democrats. We hope to elect three Congresionen.

'Is there any chance of your electing the Governor ?" As the Democrats have made no regular nomination for Governor but a majority of the Convention has recommended the support of Governor Colquitt, I think another Democratic candidate will run. If the Republicans could have a fair opportunity to vote and have the ballats honestly consted they could elect their candidate for Governor, if these two Democratic candidates uld continue in the field usuil the election. But if in they will undoubtedly withdraw one of their candi-

"Do you think that as a matter of fact you have in recent years actually elected any of your candidates i We undoubtedly elected them in 1874 and in 1876, but they were 'counted out' by the Democrats, who have the entire control of the election measurery. It was in Georgia that the practice of 'counting out State have lost none of their cunning."

cess of the Republican party in the South ?"

The conversion of white men to Republican ideas At present the Republican party in the South as comsed mainly of colored men. The crafty leaders of the Democratic party have succeeded in arranging a large in jority of the waite voters against the colored men-the Auglo-Saxon race against the African raceand the Angle-Saxon has trampaed. Unless we can divide the white vote, the South will be forever solid against the Republican party."

But can you divide the whites and hold the colored

"Certainly, if the right steps are taken. It was at first supposed by many that by giving the colored men the ballot, a Republican party composed mainly of colored men could control such States as South Carolina. Mississippi and Louislana, where they were largely

. Those who reasoned thus fergot that the Angle-Saxon does not permit any other race to raie where he is, if he can prevent it. The Republicans of the North have done much to strengthen the colored voters, but have done very little to reach the whites. The General cent expended through the Freedmen's Bureau. nearly \$6,000,000 to educate the colored people; and Northern is severent societies have expended for the purpose \$10,000,000 and are now expending tributtons have come from R publican sources. I repeat that up to this time very little has been done to convert Southern whites to Republican bleas, although very much has been done to improve the condition of the colored people, all of whom are Republicans. I repole that so much has been done for the colored people, but I regret that an effort has not been made to convert

"How do you propose to divide the whites I"
"To maswer you intelligently it will be necessary to
bear in mind that the South is practically a foreign country. Its evaluation is entirely unlike that of the North is modern, American, Christian; that
of the South is modern, American, Christian; that
of the South is aristocratic, leadar. The Republican
party is the representative of American itses; the Demperatic barry, Controlled, as it is, by the aristocratic is the representative of American ideas; the Demonstrate party, controlled, as it is, by the aristocratic so of the South, is the representative of the feutial of these Southern leaders. The Southern whites be divided into two classes—the forcer stave gelass, numbering less than 2,000,000, and the aveholding class numbering more than 7,000,000, aveholders may be divided into two classes—these whed fitty or more staves, and those who owned an fitty. The former, numbering less than 10,000, he rulers of the South. They were the men who lied the Nation before the war, and they mangarine rebellion. thou. seems was the outgrowth of the anti-

rated the rebellion.

"As Repunicanism was the outgrowth of the antislavery contreversy which convulsed the Nation for many years before the war; and as the Republican party saved the life of the Nation, anothsket slavery, and enfranchised the freedomen, we cannot reasonably expect many converts to Republicanism from the old slavenolding class, and particularly from the raining class, who were improverished by the war; as they say by the Republican party. But the non-slavenolders were as truly emencionated when slavery was aboushed as the negroes. Many of them now understand this, and all may be convinced. We should systematically reach these men and show them how much they will be benefited by the triumph of Republican principles in the South; we should remired them of the fact that the South has been filed by the slaveholders in the interest of that class alone. No free schools were established to educate the masses; but large sams were appropriated to to do not not endow colleges where the children of the non-slaveholders grew up in ignorance, and this class was extremely poor and ignorant. Since the savenoiders were educated. As a result, the chileron of the non-slaveholders grew up in knowance, and this chass was extremely poor and ignorant. Since the close of the wai, the old slave aristocracy, who now control the "solid South," have opposed free schools and have refused to appropriate money for their establishment and maintenance, although more than half of the population mbove ten years of age are unable to read and write. The Republican leaders should go to the Southern people as the advocates of free schools and thus divide the whites on this question."

"Why have so few of this non-slaveholding class to the Republican party since the close of the war!"

whites on the question."

"Why have so few of this non-staveholding class joined the Republican party since the close of the war I"

"For many reasons. They have been taught to look upon the Republican party as a newro party. They have known it only as the party that abolished slavery and made the nerro a citizen. The craity leaders of the slave power, who had taught them to hate the slave power, who had taught them to hate the negro, drew the color line, and proclaim d the Democratic purty the white man's party and the Republican party the nears party. They had been taucht to hate the Narth, and they looked upon the Republican party as the representative of Northern ideas. Little effort has been made to reach this class by Northern or Southern-Republican leaders."

"Why do you believe that it is now possible to gain converts to Republicanism from this class?"

"Because we have settled the negro questions, and may enter upon the discussion of questions of great importance both to colored men and to the whites of the South, and especially this non-slaveholding class. It is useless to discuss the questions that have been settled. Of course, we stand by what we have done, and point with pride to our giornous record; but we may now discuss questions important to all citizens. The great need is men we have the aboility to discuss these questions. This is a great missionary fleid, and the labovers are few. The educated Southern men are generally opposed to

cuss qu stions important to all cluzens. The great need is men who have the ability to discuss these questions. This is a great missionary fleid, and the laborers are few. This is a great missionary fleid, and the laborers are few. The educated Southern men are generally opposed to our principes, and most of the children are being educated to hate Republicans and Republican ideas; hence the necessity, for the present, of sending Northern speakers to the South to ald the workers already in the field. But we must educate Southern Republican hordes. This is missionary work, and a political party is not a missionary organization. The Republican party will andoubtedly aid, and General Garfield, as President, can and undoubtedly will assist; but it is necessary that we have a political missionary organization that will labor all the time, and not simply during a political sampaign.

we have a political labor aid not simply during a political sampaign.

"Have you such an organization?"

"Yes. The Union League of America has been reorganized to do this work, and we propose to labor until victory shall crown our efforts. The Northern churches are doing much to change the civilization of the South. If the same effort had been made to educate the children of the poor and ignorant non-slaveholders that has been made to educate the colored people, we would have to-day educated Southern white Republican leaders who would assist in the conversion of the lolast to which they belong to Republicanism, and thus lay the foundations of a powerful Republican party in the South that would overthrow the old fendal leaders, establish free schools to educate all the children, and protect the colored people in the enjoyment of all their rights. The Friends, Fresbyterians and Methodists of the North are doing some work among the Southern whites. There is in the South a

pre-slavery Methodist Church, and an anti-slavery Methodist Church. The Jormer numbers about \$00,000 members, neerly all whites and Democrats; the latter numbers more than 400,000 members, more than half whites, and nearly all Republicans. The anti-slavery Methodista nave ten schools—colleges and seminaries—educating more than 1,000 pupils annually, nearly all Republicans. I wish that the North might results the importance of this work of converting the Southern whites to our ideas; and that it can be done if the proper effort is made. It is cheaper to convert them than to fight them; and peace is every way better than war.

A GARFIELD CLUB IN HUNTERDON. BALLY OF REPUBLICANS AT FRENCHTOWN-SPEECH BY JAMES M. SCOVEL.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15 .- This county (Hunterdon) has been one of the strongholds of Demo-cracy, but the town of Frenchtown has been and is a breakwater to the fenaticism of the followers of Wade KLPT UP-VICTORY POSSIBLE WITH A FAIR | Hampton and Haucock. The first gun of the Republican campaign was fired Friday night by the Garfield and

The president of the club sent James M. Scovel, chairman of the Greeley State Committee in 1872, an invitation to address the club. It was accepted and though little preparation was made on two days' notice, Frenchswarmed with wideawake Republicaus. Mr. Scovel went into a brief history of the reasons why he followed such men as Broderick, Douglas and Forney out of the ranks of the pro-slavery Democracy. He then gave his reasons for following Mr. Greeley. He said that when the real intentions of the "Solid South" became evident in Congress, and in the utterance of an representative men as Wade Hampton, he would have felt himself to be a dastard and a coward had he hes tated an instant in choosing between General Garfield

Since the days of James Buchanan the country had never been in so much danger as to day. The sin of the Republican party in the North was not in giving the South too little, but in yielding too much. Mr. Scovel-said he did not e-me to abuse General Hau-cock. It was enough for the Solid North to know that in his letter of acceptance he apologized for flanting his Confederate creads by keeping in the background every glor one same of that illustrious contest, which crushed a rebellion of wicked weakness against right-our

strength.
Speaking of General Garfield the speaker sud, "The Speaking of General Garlieid the speaker size. As workinghen of the towns and cities who are growing more results year by year at the fluctuations of their condition, and who have no strong pointical ties, admire a man who ones worked for wages like themselves, and who has had no favors from for my that he has not wen by his own it of hand or brain. Business men have rait confidence in James A. Garliela. His record on all questions affecting the order and the currency is as clear as suntight. Sever has he swerved a nair's eadth it in the straight one of principle.
Mr. Secret made a special armost

THE PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.

PROBABLY A FULL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION. James H. Stone, manager of The Detroit Past and Pribane, and a member of the Republican Na-

tional Committee, was at the rooms of the Republican headquarters recently. "What are the prospects in Michigan !" he was asked

"They were never better," he replied. "The party was never in better shape or better organized for : fight. Michigan is good for 25,000 majority at least, and probably more."

"Will the Democrats and Greenbackers unite!"

"They may, but if they do, it will make no difference the Republican ranks. Even with the condition of two coars ago are made in just to prove my independence.' I did not like the whole was also translated into the Rutheman and Small-coars ago, we heat them more than 6,000. Miningan thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit coars ago, we heat them more than 6,000. Miningan party was thing the boy suggested, but I did not like the whole was also translated into the Rutheman and Small-Russian functions. Besides this, we issued every three morning a languages. Besides this, we issued every three morning a languages. Besides this, we issued every three morning a language containing startful, but none the om of their strongest men two years ago are back in "Is there much defection among the soldier ele-

"Is there much defection among the soldier element?"
Name, so far as I can ascertain. The Michigan soldiers are in the main Republican and will remain true to their party. Anston Built, our od war Governor for four years, and atterward six years in Congress, has come back into the Republican ranks, when he led in 1872. He is a delegate to our Republican State Convention, which meets this week. He will be warmly welcomed by its old political associates."

"How are the Congressional Districts?"
"I think we shall have a full Republican delegation, as at present there is a disposition to nominate the strongest men, and I have heard of no bitter local contests. Taken altogether, Maengan is in first rate shape, politically. The State and Districts are altered at work and the organization of the State will be made as thorough as possible."

A GOOD BEGINNING AT ENGLEWOOD. Englewood, N. J., Aug. 15 .- A large, enthus uside and spirited inceting of the Republicans of Englewood-perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here—gathered tast Tuesday evening to join a Garfield and Arthur Campaign Caub. Surring addresses were made by Colonel William M. Grosvenor, the Hon. William Walter Puelps and others, which were nearthly cheered by the meeting. The following officers were nominated by a committee, and unanimously elected: President, the Hon. Daniel Drake Smith elected: Fresident, the Hon. Daniel Drake Smith Vice-Presidents, the Hon. J. Wyman Jones, Colonel Henry W. Banis, E. A. Brinkerhoff, Colonel John D. Sherwood, the Hon. William Waiter Paelips; Treasurer, G. L. Haight; Secretary, G. R. Datton. An Executive Committee of eleven was also caosen. The cam is organized with the determination of being the banner city in the state, and it will be that if zeal, faithful work and a vigorous canvass can make it so.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. PEOBABLE RESULTS OF TAMMANY HALL'S EFFORTS

TO HAVE A CONVENTION AT ALBANY. The action of the Tammany Democratic State Com nitles in cailing a State Convention to be held at Albany on September 8, was the occasion of a good deal of comment, yesterday, among such of the Democratic poli-Committee sets forth that "for the purpose of harmonizing, consolidating and giving suitable representation to citizens of New-York who favor the election of Haneoes and English for President and Vice-President of the United States, we appoint a State Convention for the present year;" and in conclusion, it says;

"A State ticket second to none in importance is be nominated; a platform conforming to the extrenctes of the canvass is to be adopted; the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States are to be ratified; a State Committee with bona fide constituencies representing the advanced stage of the party is to be chesen."

A prominent member of the Tammany organization said last evening: "We are only following a time-houorea precedent in calling a State convention. There is every reason why a State convention should be held and allow the representatives of the Democracy a full expression of opinion. The nomination of Hancock and English can thea be formally ratified, a new State committee can be chosen and a State ticket nominated. The Tiden State Committee is alraid to call a convenbe made in the committee. Some of those whom Mr. Tilden had placed upon it from districts where the fecius g against him is very strong will have to give way for men who more nearly represent the sentiment of their localities. For a State committee to name a State neket is entirely without precedent, and will be resented by the Democratic masses.

"In all that it has done, the anti-Tilden organization

has endeavored to conform to Democratic usage. The mode prescribed for the choice of delegates to the State Convention is in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Tilden and adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Rochester October 4 and 5, 1871. No fault can be found with this mode of procedure. It is Democratic throughout. In order that there should be no chance for cavil on the part of the Tilden organization, and in the interest of peace and harmony, the zation, and in the interest of peace and harmony, the anti-Tilden organization recently met at Saratoga and withdrew its electoral ticket, aithough it could have fairly claimed that a new electoral ticket should be chosen on which it would have representation. I think there is no doubt that a State theket will be nominated by the Convention which has been called to meet at Albany."

bany."

"Suppose that the Tilden organization should also call a Convention and place in nomination another State ticket, would yours be withdrawn!"

"That will be a question for future consideration. The ant: Tilden organization represents at least 100,000 voters in the State, and it proposes that it shall receive recognition by those who are endeavoring to make a close corporation of the Democratic State organization."

The Executive Committee of the Tilden State Commit The Executive committee of the finden state committee will meet to-morrow at the headquarters
of the committee, in the St. James Hotel.
It will probably discuss the advanbility of calling a
State Convention, and it is understood that a majority
of the committee is now in favor of doing so. When

the State Committee held its last session a majority the members was opposed to holding to this plan. Since that time, however, the leading Democrats of the State have been heard from, and the sentiment is strongly in favor of holding a convention. The Executive Committee has no power to call a State Convention, but it can direct the chairman of the State Committee to call one. What is likely to happen is that General Faulkner will call a meeting of the State Committee very soon, and that then the advisibility of holding a State Convention will be decided upon.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

There were comparatively few visitors Saturday at the Leadquarters of the Democratic Nationa Committee. A letter was received from General william S. Roscerans, from San Francisco, Calisinouncing that he was at the head of
the Haucock Legion, composed of old soldiers, who
would vote the Democratic theet. F. W. Laiders,
Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, writes
that he is confident of success in October. Senator
Voorhees also writes, densing the stories that there is
disaffection among the Democratic leaders in Indiana.
No formal meeting of the Democratic State Executive
Committee was held Thursday, but as a quotum of the
members is conceally present, consultations
were held. Lists have been received giving all the voters in every town in the
State, and clerks are bissy arranging these, and mailting documents to them. No visitor of note called during
the day.
At the National Democratic Committee's rooms, No.
138 Fifth ave., ex-Governor Bishon, or Onio, called.
Anong the callers at the beadquarters of the National
Democratic Committee Friday was Judge Boadley, who
was temporary charman of the Cheennahi Convention.
The National Committee is doing a good deal of work
in the way of sending out documents and answering
the many letters which pour in daily. William S. Roscerans, from San Francisco, Cal.,

OHIO DEMOCRATS HARMONIZING. Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 15 .- At the meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee here W. L. John G. Thompson and Clarke Irvine were

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 14.-Mr. Frank Chance was made the Democratte nominee for Congress in the VIIIIn Obio District at Urbana yesterday.

POLE RAISING.

The Republicans of Orange held a bannerraising Thursday evening. Speeches were made by State senator Francis and others. There was much en

GARFIELD ON THE STUMP.

A CAMPAIGN SPEECH LAST FALL

GARFIELD'S APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN IN OUTO IN THE CAMPAIGN OF '79-CLOSING SPECIAL IN

[Laughter.] I said to fam. 'Why?' Why,' said | minimized the Empire the Individuality of the Emperor he, 'my father is a Republican, and my brothers alone asserted itself. In order that the masses, that is, are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over, the peasant classes, should be sultratened and brought but I want to be an independent man, and I don't by the Government, a secret revelutionary society was want anybody to say, "That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does," and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket anest Veriod (Onward), a fertidinity production, just to prove my independence. I did not like the work was also translated into the Ratheman and Smallof his own.

officer conton."

Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Re"Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Reword of the men was not to man any tell tell you are not 
in 1872. He is a delegate to our Republican State Convoter, the sand tell republican is secured."

"How are the Congressional District."

"How are the Congressional District."

"How are the Congressional District."

"Other was the sand of how the sand will be a possible of the Sand will be 
made as thorough the Neuman in the 1st rate shape, 
politically. The state and Das. is Committees are already at w grant in possible."

GOOD FOR WARREN COUNTY.

THAT DENOCRATIC STRONGHOLD IN NEW-PERSIX TO BE WALL CONNETAD BY THE REPUBLICANS.

BELYDDERE, N. J., Ang. 15.—A meeting of 
the Republicans the of warren County has been 
held here. The reports from all parts of this strong 
Denocrations and possible of the Sand will be 
covered the propose of the p publican ticket just because your father votes it.

of Almighty tool. (great appears)
Don't camp there, isomer man.

"But here is another—a little brimstone fomb
laughter—and I read across its yellow face in
inrib, bloody lines, these words; 'Sacred to the
memory of State Sovereignty and Secession, Twelve memory of state Sovereignty and Secession. I welve millions of Democrats mustered around it in arms to keep it alive; but here it hes, shot to death by the million gans of the Kepnthic. [Appiause.] Here it hes, its shrine burnt to asies under the blazing rafters of the burning Confederacy. [Applause.] It is dead. I would not have you stay in there a minute, even in this baimy night air, to look at such a place. [Laughter.]

"But just before I leave it I discover a new-made grave a bittle mound—short. The grass has hardly

grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around it I see foru pieces of paner with the word 'fiat' on them [laughter].

grave, a little mound—short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and all around it I see form pieces of paper with the word 'fat' on them [laughter], and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it: 'sacred to the memory of the Rag Baby [laughter], nursed in the brain of all the lanaticism of the world [laughter], rocked by Thomas Ewing, George H. Pendieson, Samuel Carey and a few others throughout the land. But it died on the 1st of January, 1879, and the one handred and forty millions of gold that God made, and not fiat power, he upon its little careass to keep it down for ever. [Prolonged applanse.] "Oh, young man, come out of that! [Laughter.] That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of freedom ['Amen'], of all that is glorious under these might stars.

"Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! yes! Three hundred and lifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. [Tremendous applanse.]

"But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead issues here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this hight until it shall sweep the green turf under your lect. It hanks over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these twenty-five years.

"Twenty-five years ago the Kepublican party was married to Liberty, and this is our silver weading, fellow-citzens. [Great applanse.] A worthily married pair love each other better on the day of their silver weading than on the day of their first espousals, and we are truer to Liberty to-day, and dearer to God, than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty. Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered twenty-five years ago! What is it! 'Slaveyy shall never extend over another foot of the Territories of the Great West.' [Applanse.] Is that dead or alive? And truer to-night than it was

Every great record we have made we have undicated with our blood and our truth. It sweeps the ground and it touches the stars. Come there, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the beroes who defended it! [Applause.] I think these young men will do that. [Of course they will I']

"Gentlemen, we are closing this memorable campaign. We have got our enemies on the run everywhere. [Laughter.] And all you need to do in this noble old city, this capital of the Western Reserve, is to follow them up and finish it by snowing the rebellion under once more. We stand on an isthmus. This year and next is the narrow isthmus between us and perpetual victory. If you can win now, and win in 1880, then the very stars in their courses will fight for us. [Applause.] The census will do the work, and will give us thirty more freemen of the North in our Congress that will make up for the rebellion of the South. [Great applause.] We are posted here as the Greeks were posted at Thermopylis, to meet this one great barbarian, Thermopyles, to meet this one great barbarian. Xerxes, of the isthmus. Stand in your places, men of Ohio! Fight this battle, win this victory, and then one more puts you in safety forever!

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- A Minneapolis dispatch says that Friday morning Charles R chmond,a conduc-tor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shot and killed his tor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shot and killed his wife, and immediately after shot himself dead. The two had lived unhappily together for nine years, up to eight weeks ago, when Mrs. Richmond left her husband, and went to Wisconsin. She returned last Saturday to enter proceedings for a divorce.

THE WAYS OF A NIHILIST.

A TALK WITH ARTHUR LIEBERMANN. EXPERIENCE OF A MAN WHO OCCUPIED THE AT-TENTION OF THE POLICE OF EUROPE FOR FIVE YEARS-HIS WORK FOR NIHILISM IN VARIOUS

Among the many immigrants who arrived in this city as the beginning of the mouth, there was ne whose recent his tory has been closely connected with that of a large community in Eastern and Middle Europe. As founder and leader of the so-called Sozialno Revolutzionni Soious mejdu Evreami, (Hebrews Se cialistic Revolutionary Society), Arthur Lieberm name was before the European police for over five years, and the captivity he endured both in Austria and Prussia was a constant theme of discussion and com-ment among the members of his race. After fleeing from his native land, Russin, in 1975, he was successively imprisoned in Vienna, in Munich and in Berlin on ac count of his affiliation with Socialism. A few months ago, however, Liebermann regained his liberty and becok himself to the British capital. He then decided in consequence of a petty persecution he had to suffer, to leave the Old World to its fate, and to seek rest from a troubled career in the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. In a Hebrew boarding-house on the East Side of the

my this representative of German Socialism and Russian Nihilism was found shortly after his arrival by a THIRDNE reporter. He occupied a small third-story front room, the furniture of which consisted of an ordi nary cot bed, two chairs and a writing table. On the table were piled many documents, pampalets and books in various languages, and these the inmate of the room vas arranging and poring over most assiduously. Ar thur Liebermann is a man of middle age, apparently verging on forty. Despite the Hebrew nose which dorns his face, there is something about his whole appearance suggestive of the Cosseck. His hair and beard re ragged and unkempt, his skin is of a deep brown ane, and his little black eyes sparkle with an uncommon A single glance at his finely cut lips sufficed to show that the man must be possessed of great will power and pleaty of self-esteem. The revolutionary tilef was rather taken aback on being informed of his violter's massion. In broken English he explained that behad come to this country with the intention of bury ing his past, and expressed the fear that were the fact of his presence in this city generally known he would be subjected to the same persecution and annoyance as a London. A little persuastes, however, compled which he assurance that he would not be modested in this city, made note of him to relate his exercise, where he is at less very annaby, that hills a own language.

Liberals and men of letters, living from to use their reffluence on being of the enterp ise. By the middle of 1876 I had already succeeded in maying a conference of Heerew nonnect convened at Berlin for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the matter. After several days deliberation, in which over 300 persons toos part, the be-laws of an association to be calculated Hoorew socialistic Revolutionary Society were drawn up and sworn to by each member. Some of the sections of this scole sounded frarishy, and subsequently caused member trouble and misery. Having arrived at the conviction that in our case the end would justify the means, and that we most me t persecution with retaination, we macried a clause which read as follows: 'The Governments must be robbed of their most energetic officials, whose sudden and violent deates, inflicited by us, will strike terror into the nears of their courseles.'

REMOVAL TO VIENNA. "It was also decided that to quarters of the association, waich was daily that are in size, should be transferred to Vienna as the most suitable spot for saintaining and facilitating the intercourse between the revolutionary party in Russia and the many Russian exties in Geneva. Before I fluidly left London for Vienna, a proclamation, parily in Russian and parily n Hebrew, was issued to the Hebrews of the Cont calling upon them to join the association, and to co-operate in the struggle against the powers that be. This document, of which the Hebrew portion was lithe-graped, owing to the scarcity of type, prepared the Austrian police for our advent and put it on its guard against us. Upon my arrival in Vienna I immediately asped a circular advertisting the publication of a He rew revolutionary journal, Ha-Emeth (Truth), The respectus used up all my money, but the association soon came to my aid. The first number of the paper was duly printed. At this juncture, however, the Procurer, or District-Attorney, interfered, and confiscated every copy, without giving any reason for his arbitrary course of action. After a great deal of trouble I suc eeded in getting out a few numbers, which sold amazagly, and were in eager demand all over the city. In the meanwhile tue Austrian police in Lemberg, Galicia had discovered a secret Socialistic society, and had caused the indictment of its members. My name unfortunately got mixed up in the matter, and I was lesignated as the chief intermediary between the Russian Nihillists and the malcontents in the Austrian Em

"For security's sake, I had forged a United States passport carrying the name of Freeman, under which I was exclusively known to the Austrian police. The agents now instituted a search in my dwelling in February, 1878, where a ticket of membership of the then extinct International League of Socialists was found. This sealed my fate; and upon the order of the Procuror I was thrown into the House of Detention, in every sense as bad a place as a penitentiary. For nine months, despite all the efforts of my friends. I remained in fail, and when at heat the prison doors were opened to lead me to my trial the only charge that could be brought against me was that I had been found in possession of a false passport. For this I was sentenced to fifteen menths' imprisonment, and again incarcerated.
When my term had expired, instead of being released. I was informed that the German Government had made a formal demand for my extradition, on the ground that I was suspected of being affiliated to the society to which Nobiling, the would-be assassin of the Emperor

which Nobiling, the would-be assassin of the Emperor of Germany, belonged. The Austrian Ministry, on consideration, refused to allow me to be extradited, but nevertheless gave orders that I should be expelled from the country at once.

"On this occasion the corruptness and malice of the Austrian police were brithantly illustrated. I was told by them that the only route for me to follow would be through Bayara into France or Belgium, unless, indeed, I had \$300 to cover the expenses of my transportation to Switzerland by way of the Tyrol with two officers as an escort. Not having the money, I decided to take the Bayarian route as the only alternative, although I suspected that some foul play was being plotted by my good friends of the police. Accompanied by two policemen I took the train for Munich, the capital of Bayaria, at the beginning of the year 1879. When we assive at the Bayarian frontier, I naturally supposed that my escort would leave me, but they persisted in remaining by my side until the second station beyond the

frontier had been reached. Here, to my great surprise and despair, an Austrian commissioner was waiting to give me over into the hands of the Bavarian police.

WHY HE WAS GIVEN UP. "This unprecedented piece of rascality was evidently concected at police headquarters in Venna and was intended to annul the action of the Ministry in refusing my extradition. The Bavarian police took me at once to Munich and locked me up for sixty hours without food or water. When I flushly went from my cell in a halffainting condition, it was to be given in charge of three Prussian officials who had been especially telegraphed for, Taken to Berlin, I was subjected to a severe exam nation, based upon the claus- of the statute relating to the murder of officials; but my arrest being illegal. I flatly refused to answer any questions. I was now kept in close confinement at Plö zensee for nine long months. Mean while the Nobiling case had terminated by the death of the principal, who was positively murdered by the physicians attending him. My incarceration was not affect ed by this event, however, and I at last began to fear that the intention of my jailers was to hand me over to the Rassian authorities. Rather than submit to what would result for me in an ignominious death on i Russian scaffold-for the Nihi istic movement was at its height at that time-I determined to starve myself t

death and informed the prison officials of my intention. "For three days and three nights I never touched a morsel of food or drank a drop of water. The governor of the prison grew alarmed, and informed the Berlin authorities of the matter. The latter then ordered my emoval to the capital. From there I was sent at the beginning of the year out of the country, and I betook myself to London. My old friends in that city received ne well and provided for my wants, for, as you may

me well and provided for my wants, for, as you may think, I was to very reduced elecumatanees. But no troubles were not yet quite at an end. The many Russian space infection the British capital, make me the succast oil et of their attacks, both missial and moral. I was twice assumed at might, and every person whom I became acquainted with was informed by anonymous letters that I had committed moraces, robbeties, and what not. It is to escape these amonyanees that I have come to the United States."

With these words Mr. Liebermann, who in telling his story had become a ore and more exected and had thadly been speaking almost in one breath, stopped short and drank a few drops of water. The reporter send the outportunity to quistion him with regard to the prosent condition of Russia. In Mr. Liebermann's opinion has person find in the Niamist movement is only a recurrence of what has taken place every summer of ming the last few years. The students who constitute, the infiliant element among the Niamista hav not in great part left the large cities during the summer vacation, their work is temperarily restricted to spreading the revolutionary propaganda among the peasants. Next winter, he chosent, the war will probably be waged more fleecely than ever on bo a side.

AN ALBANY CLUB-HOUSE.

THE CAMPAIGN OF '79—CLOSING SPZICH IN CLEVELAND IN OUTCORE.

"Now, fellow-citizens, a word before I leave you, on the eve of the hely day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great andiched the inext Tuesday morning. I see in this great andiched to age about to cast their first vote. I what to give you a word of suggestion and advice. I heard a bright thing said by a bey the other day up in one of our Northwestern counties. He said to me: 'General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket.' That was not the oright thing. [Laughter,] I said to him, 'Why?' 'Why,' said [Laughter,] I said to him, 'Why?' why,' said [Laughter,] I said to him, ' the owners, as it was on the evening of Taursony, they must feel satisfied that Mr. Barnes, the fion, Robert Prayn, Genetal Frederick Townsend, and Mr. George Sand, it., have fulfilled their commis-

by the Government, a secret revolutionary society was founded in Wilha (Lahamana) in 1874, of which it became a member. We started the Russian Nublistic sheet Vperiod (Orward), a fortalpully problemtion of the Santa Tansa and Into the Russian Nublistic work was also translated into the Rutheman and Small Russian languages. Besides this, we issued every three months a localization containing starting, but none the less nuthentic disclosures of the Government's missioned. These pamphiets and documents found their way into thousands of homes, and their contents were easierly absorbed by thousands of annihes. Not a university in Russia was without numerous copes of our problections, which work the finishaman and to terret them for the struggle that took place a few years later. Many a stratem, hardly out of his occus, three wip the text-book or the scaipel, and, joining our ranks, went among the people distributing Vperiod and other revolutionary prapatiets.

"Toward the end of the year 1875 the Russian police was aircardy informed, by means of a spy, that the head quarters of our asseciation were at Wilha. Our secret printing-office being broken on, Arendi Zandelevitch, Ventus News News and proper to the distributions of the contents of the place and of the year 1875 the Russian police was aircardy informed, by means of a spy, that the head quarters of our asseciation were at Wilha. Our secret printing-office being broken on, Arendi Zandelevitch, Ventus News News and the contents of the property of the first our contents of the property of the first our contents and contents of the property with the son, there are the property with the son, the p R.Floyd-Jones, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State; two others the Mossis, Bruce, brothers; and another Mr. Hollister, banker, of Utea. Mrs. Hollister and one Mrs. Bruce are living in New-York City. The eider Mrs. Bruce are living in New-York City. The eider Mrs. Bruce died very suddenly at the Grand Union Hotel in New-York last winter. An older married sister lives in Connecticut. The cub numbers among its memoers the best men in Albany, who will appreciate, while they enjoy the inxuries of a well-ordered cuisine, the beauties of rare plants and flowers with which the green-house is stocked, and the literary feast provised in the well-selected library.

THE MURDER OF MADAME SKORELEFF

From The London Telegraph.

The following details of Madame Skobeleft's assussination by Captain Uza is naver-need Vienna from Philip opolis;
Madame skobeleff, during her two months stay in Bul-Machine skobereff, during her two months' stay in Butgara, had devoted ner time, money and energies to the
development of benevo estinstimations in offerint paris
of the principality, and had made numerous excursions
with that object, reinsing the except of gendarmerie of
tered to ner by the local anthorates, on the ground that
sue was too well known throughout the country to run
any risk of molestation. During these expeditions sho
was only a companied by a young female attendant, by a
farthafuland interigent Russian man-servant, natical tyanoff, and by Cautam Uzatis, truerry ner son's personal aidoccump, who had carned great distinction by also solendid calinative curring the late war, and whom she was accustomen to a lifress as "her son." To this young officer
size had upon several occasions presented consacrable
sums of money for the purpose of enabling one of his
brothers, a cyal on "seer, to erred a mul in Demandere, a
yillage near Palappopolis, our had recently refused an
application on his part for a further gut, fooding out,
however, nopes that she might grant the asked-for substay at some future period.

Malayer Skonledt, had set, nor heart upon outables.

Angle team application on his part for a further guit, hooding out, however, nopes that she might grant the asked-for substay at some future period.

Madame Skobeleff had set her heart upon establishing a model tarm to East Roumelia, and started by carriage from Phaippopols for Tchirpan on Standay, Jery 18, with the object of pinchastiga before of land smable to be influenced for proceed, taking with her 25,000 roubles, which Captain Uzatis assisted her to pack up in a value. This money was desimed to pay for her pirchase. To avoid the intolerable heat of the summer sun, she commenced her journey at 9 p. m. accompanied by her usual attendants, with the exception of Uzatis, who excused binself, alleging indisposition and the necessity of remaining with his crother, who was also on the eve of departure from Panippopolis. For about half an hour's drive, after quitting the fown, who was also on the eve of departure from Panippopolis. For about half an hour's drive, after quitting the fown with the containing Mile. Smolekoff, the directress of the Politippopolis Hospital, and a Russlan officer named Petroff; but the two carriages separated at K-mer, case to a stone bridge over the Maritza, on the road to Adrian ple. Madame Skobeleff's carriage had proceeded a few hundred yards further when Ivanoff, who was scafed on the box by the coacaman, espec Captain Uzatis a little distance off by the roadside, and arribing round toward his mistress, who in the meantime had failed into a doze, awoke her with the announcement that the captain was approaching the carriage on toot. The old lady ordered the coachman to stop, and, learning out of the trouble he had taken to wish her good speed on her journey, when he suddenly drew his anadjar and call transif down. At the same moment four armed men made to it appearance and left upon the attendants with their appearance and left upon the attendants with their appearance and left upon the to Uzatis for the trouble he had taken to wish her goodspeed on her journey, when he suddenly drew his and
jar and cut Ivanoff down. At the same moment four
armed men made toeld appearance and left upon the
attendants with their yataghans. Whilst they were
slaughering the Buigarian driver and Madame Skobeleft's mane—upon the former of whom they inflicted fourteen wounds, and upon the latter four terrific shoshes,
each of waren was sufficient to cause death—Uzatis deliberately butchered his aged benefactress, despite her
pareous appeals for mercy and despairing offers of all
her money and valuables, it only he would spare ner
life. He thrust his broad-blated scimitar completely
through her body, killing her on the spot, and then proceeded to plunder the corpse, whist his accomplices
by ke open the tranks and riffed them of their valuable
contents. Meanwhile, Ivanoff lay still, feliculus destil.
He had received eight severe wouldes, out, ween the
murderers made off with their body, an contrived to
crawl away, and, after incredible exartions, during
which he lost so much blood that he receasedly
famed, reached the Russian Constitute in Philippopons
about midnight, where he related the horrors of which
he had been a witness. A detachment of cavarry was at
once dispatched to Demendere, waither Uzatis had betaken himself, having previously returned to Philippopolis for the purpose of canaring his ciothes and concealing his weapons. He and one of his fellow-issussins were in the mill belonging to his brother when he
perceived the militar squadron approaching. Fortinwith
they took horse and galloped off toward the Turkish
frontier, but found the high road cecupied by
a section of infanity, the officer commanding which
summoned them to surrender. Dismouating, they fled
up a hillside, and took refuge in a narrow gleu, where
they defended themselves for some minutes with their
revolvers against the solders pursuing them. Presently,
however, seeing blanself surrounded on every side,
Uzatis put ton muzzie

A doctor tells with pardonable pride how. being called in at the debut of his career to a consulta-tion with an eniment prince of science, he had insisted, despite the opinion of his famous scator, that the patient had an incursable affection of the heart. "And what were my delight and pride." he says beamingly, "on learning three days later that my patient had gone off precisely as I had declared he would."

A lady had in her employment a young man A lady had in her employment a young man from the country. One estate occasions he was its rusted to inform any company who might ring at the door that "Mrs. —— was not at home." One day John made this reply to a lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to his mistress, she said, "John, what did you say to the lady! "I told her you were not at home." "Well, John, I hope you did not laugh." "Ou, no, ma'am," said John. "I nover laugh when I tell a lie." SUMMER LEISURE

LONG BRANCH OVERFLOWING. LONG BRANCH, Aug. 15 .- The storm which threatened Long Branch last evening, passed away, much to the gratification of every one here, and to day has been one of the pleasuntest Sundays of the season. The surf has been tult of bathers all day, the water reg

istering a temperature of 70°, while the highest temper. ature of the air was 69°. Hops took place at the West End. Howland, Mansion and Atlantic Botcle last night. At the Howland Hotel, the dancers were mainly children. At the Atlantic the partic pants were principally the guests of the house, at the Mansion the company was a large one. The children's hour lasted until ten o'cleck, and then their sentors took possession of the floor and had a lively time of it. At the West-End hop, the dancers were married people principally, among whom wers a large number of cottage residents. The full-dress hop at the Ocean Hotel was one of the most brilliant events

of the season. The noon boat to-day brought a full load of passen. gers. They numbered between 4.000 and 5,000. The most of the visitors were excursioniats, who brought lunch with them, of which they partook under the pavillon on the pier.

The Hon. Wm. A. Armstrong and family, Ohio; the Rev. P. J. Quigley, of Cieveland, O.; John W. Carson and family, of Washington, D. C.; D. J. H. Bailey, U. 8 A.; and Judge Donahus, of Troy, N. Y., are among the recent prominent arrivals at the Ocean Hotel.

The arrivals last evening flied every no er on Oceasave, to overflowing. At the Osean Hotel cots were put up in the parlor and the reception-room, and in some of the private dining-rooms. The Manston House, after putting up a:1 the cots at command, made an unsuccess ful attempt to borrow from neighboring hotels. The great many Western people are among the new arrivals.

Among the recent hotel arrivals are the following:

the Motel—W. Gray, Q. E. Summen, H. J. Bernstein, C. H. Fearson, K. A. Sanifield, W. A. Keeler, G. A.
C. Bernett, Lome Franc, Miss Nellie Dormitzer, J. M.
Striker, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lewis, Mr. and Ma. W.
C. Burrett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valentine, Mr. A. Mortson, New-York; Dr. J. A. Woodward, O. M. Wilson,
George L. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cotwin, Philadelphia; F. W. Reigel, Crichinati, Ohio; David Lewry,
Pittsoning, Pein; Joseph Hord, S. Louis, Mo.;
J. H. Barbour and family, Troy, N. Y.; F. C. Lee, Alken,
Go.

Mansion House.—Dr. J. Ralsey White, A. A. Man,
Mansion House.—Dr. J. Ralsey White, A. A. Man,
Fried Tifford, Henry Stern, L. R. Rein, L. M. Waltebead, Jueus Leyme, John D. Giboon, W. H. Black,
Henry Morrison, Miss Manie E. De Atter, Ralph scheener,
E. Scheener, E. Barowitz, W. A. Ross, Mrs. Samble,
New-York; Dr. J. C. White, Rochester, N. Y.
Allantie Hotel—M. S. B. Kerr, John P. Sudilvan, Q. W.
Rogers, D. V. inderwater, B. J. Newland, New York,
United States Hotel—Leon Enum, Galveston, Iexas;
H. Allonners, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph,
Mess Georgie Faber, Mrs. Sidenberg, Dr. A. Mayer, NewYork.

West End Hotel-Dr. G. W. Care and wife, B. Weedon and wife, Miss L. Weedon, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Huyen, U.S. A.; R. Henry Cook, Leverpoor, Eng.; J. Han Good, Peorle, I.I.; Webster Samuels, Miss Samuels, Miss II. R. Farr, J. G. Hirl, St. Louis; R. S. Sonding, Adams, G.; Dr. W. M. Rutter, Mindetown, N. Y.; C. Konderts and wise, G. C. Hodyman, Newarz, N. J.; Mrs. Affred Beseh, Mrs. A. W. Washington, B. L. Aann, J. L. Luon and wife, J. A. Livingston, Mrs. M. J. Sherbots and doughter,

New-York,

Howand Hotel—J. T. G. Galt and family, Mrs. K. C.

Howand hatd, Mrs. J. E. Bannett, L meyele, Ky;

L. B. Thomas, Cincinnatt; Mrs. W. H. Law, New-Hives;

George Wood, C. B. Lane, J. B. Lynch, E. Law, R. A.

Gordon, Parladerphia; De Nathan Bozeman, Nathan G.

Bitteman, F. E. Biair, Mrs. Hamilton Tiels, Samuel

A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, Aug. 15 .- Newport is unusually cay, and wishous doubt the present will be the best senson which the place has enjoyed for many years.

Mr. F. S. Witherbee, of Brooklyn, is the guest of Mr. S.

H. Witherbee, of New-York. The Newport Artiflery will go into camp early in Sep. The lawn tennis toornament will begin to-mor

the valuable silver cup given by Mr. James Gordon Boaneit. Other lawn tennis matches are in view. Judge C. E. Martin, of Bingmainton, is at the Mather

on House, Narragansett Par. Judge Brown and family, of Baldmars, and Mr. J. T Stoddard, of Hartford, are at Narraga sett Pier. Mr. Charles H. Russell, of New-York, who was so

critically ill, is now able to be out every day.

The weather to-day has been very like fall, and: atrang breeze has blown from the north. The caurches were well attended by the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner G. Howland, of New-York, and Collector Beard, of Boston, are in town.

It has been decided to have dancing parties at the Jasino every Monday evening. The fox hunt to-morrow is to be at the glen in the

own of Portsmouth. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who is in town, has be n asked to speak at a Democratic meeting at Rocky Point on Wednesday. Among the speakers at this meeting are to be Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, Samuel J.

Raudalt, John K. Tarbex, Colonei John R. Fellows, er

Governor Melane, of Baltimore, Judge Abbott, of Bos ton, and others.

Among late arrivals are: Among late arrivals are:

Occon House-J. C. Al'en, Miss E. L. Hotehius, Elfobeta, N. J.; E. C. Smeia, W. H. Hicox, Elegoanatou, Y. Y.; Mrs. Williams, Baltimore: M. S. L. A. Sammis, J. X. Sammis, Pire Islami: Miss E. C. Boberts, Parladelpha; E. Read arti wire, Hosoni; A. B. Ganes, H. at Springs; Henry Stickney, L. D. Daggin, St. Louis; J. Engleman,

E. Read att wife, Hoseni; A. B. Grines, I. d. Springs, Henry Stickney I. D. Diggle, St. Louis J. Eggleman, C. F. Smith, New York; Samuel Smith, the Misses Smith, Philadelpina; A. W. St.th. U. S. N.; Iron Hollook, A. Holbrook, Chiena att; Mrs. J. E. Welden, Miss Weiden, Miss Waies, Westerly, R. L. Join, K. Miser, Oxford, N. Y.; C. Schmidking, St. Louis; A. O. Bigslow and wife, Miss Buselow, A. Buraham and wife, C. Colburn, Newton, Mass.; J. K. Harding, S. Sarmat, New York, Hotel Lepuis Rosse, Lewis Sasse, John C. Sasse, Jr., Whommston, Del.; Miss conlin, Brokee water; R. Maywick, Edward B. Merrith, New York; W. A. Johnson, S. Louis; John S. Johnson, U. S. Arm; George O. Stoff and wife, N. B. Morton and wife, Boston; A. B. Myzal, New Milliors, Count; J. W. Magrader, Washington, William F. Whitaker, Orange, N. J.; J. F. Foss, Louis; H. C. Shaw, Patsburg, Penn, Julius C. Ericks, St. Louis Wilmain F. Winitaker, Orange, N. J.; J. F. Foss, Lvedi;
H. C. Shaw, Patssang, Penn, Julius C. Erizgs, St. Louis;
George Henderson, S. W. Tyler, Frank Lyman, Chatea,
Mass, W. C. Wood, New-York; J. F. B. Bornes, Oato,
Mass Crain, J. B. Perkins, C. L. Ketchain and wife,
Mrs. R. Wandless, New-York; Mr. A. 8. Marray,
Goshen, N. Y.; Miss Gillett, Miss McCartney, Jackseyville; George H. Brann and wife, St. Louis; Dr. S.B.
Presbey, Taunton.

CAMP MEETING ON LONG ISLAND. The eleventh annual meeting of the Long Island Camp Meeting Association opened at Merrick, on Tuesday last. Until yesterday the attendance had been small, when compared with that of former years. But few ministers have been present. The audiences have been the residents of the cottages. many of which have been occupied since June.

For several years past the meetings on Sundays have been largely attended by the residents of the surrounding country, the various churches being closed and the ministers with their respective congregations attending the services at the camp grounds. As many as 10,000 people have been present at one time on a Sunday, and as much as \$300 has been received at the gates as entrance lees for carriages. The swearing of the hostert and the cries of the peanut-venders has been source of great annoyance to the worshopers, as well as to the immates of the cottages, and the trustees determined to change all this. With the view they determined to close the gates leading to the ground on Saturday night, and keep them closed until Monday morning. Wide publicity was given to this resolution, and its effect was slown yesterday, the attendance at the morning services being not over \$00, and in the afternoon not over \$1,000. It was no place for worldly minded people, and the meeting was one of the most orderly and quiet ever held on the grounds.

The women occupants of cottages were so pleased that they had passed a quiet Sunday that at the Alternoon collection they sent a letter to the elder, problems \$100, the price of admission of 300 cargrounds. As many as 10,000 people have been

that they had passed a quiet Sunday that at the statemoon collection they sent a letter to the eldet, inclosing \$100, the price of admission of 300 carriages, that had been lost to the association by the action of the trustees in closing the gates.

During the week sermous mave been preached by the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, McAllister, Simmons Rushmere, Hibberd, McNicholl, Dickinson, Oresbough and Filmer. The sermon yesterday morning was by the Rev. W. W. McGutte, of the Norta Fifth Street Church, Williamsburg. The afternoon sermon was by the Rev. Dancan McGress, of Boston, and the evening sermon was by the Rev. C. W. Fordham. Bishop Hutst and the Rev. Messrs. John Johns and C. W. Red will preach this week. The meetings will close on Faursday night.

SUNDAY AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 15 .- The relig-

lous services to-day were attended by the larges as semblage ever seen at the camp-meeting grounds. The principal leature was the nuniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Dr. Fowler, one of the general missionary secretaries, preached in the morning at the Auditorium, a stirring platform service following in the afternoon. In the evening the Rev. C. W. Bust. of Grace Church, Harrisburg, delivered the sermon Addresses were also made by some of the ablest speak ors among the missionaries. The service of prayer and singing solid on the beach in the evening attracted a large number of histoners. Professor Willesford by led the singing, the responsive service being conducted by the Kev. Dr. Stokes, president of the Ocean Grow Camp-Meeting Association. Prominent ciergymen and dressed the throng at intervals. The sunday-school class numbered about 2,500.

BRACING AIR IN PROSPECT PARK. In the bracing air of yesterday, Prospect